
Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee, Florida

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN

of the
Unemployment Compensation Division
and the
Employment Service Division

A Factual Presentation of
Unemployment Compensation
and Employment Service Ac-
tivities and the Results
of Investigations and Re-
search Studies in Florida

AUGUST 1940

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STATE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	JULY 1940	JUNE 1940	PER CENT CHANGE (JULY OVER JUNE)	PER CENT CHANGE (JULY 1940 OVER JULY 1939)
BENEFIT PAYMENTS:				
NUMBER	76,356	54,102	+ 41.1	+ 98.0
AMOUNT	\$727,773.27	\$504,908.67	+ 44.1	+158.6
CLAIMS RECEIVED: *				
INITIAL	18,332	13,561	+ 35.2	+ 10.9
CONTINUED	76,851	51,468	+ 49.3	+ 77.7
WAITING PERIOD	34,356	16,179	+112.3	- 9.6
TOTAL	129,539	81,208	+ 59.5	+ 32.5
AGENT STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	1,265	1,063	+ 19.0	+ 87.1
CONTINUED	9,598	8,363	+ 14.8	+128.4
TOTAL	10,863	9,426	+ 15.2	+119.3
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	1,760	1,009	+ 74.4	+ 41.7
CONTINUED	8,332	7,227	+ 23.9	+ 34.2
TOTAL	10,092	7,196	+ 30.5	+ 35.5
INITIAL DETERMINATIONS:				
ELIGIBLE	12,059	6,971	+ 73.0	+ 34.8
INELIGIBLE	9,891	5,189	+ 90.6	+125.8
TOTAL	21,950	12,160	+ 80.5	+ 60.3

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	JULY	JUNE		
FIELD VISITS	549	689	- 20.3	- 55.4
NEW APPLICATIONS	9,940	9,697	+ 2.5	- 8.6
RENEWALS	9,482	7,151	+ 32.6	N B
ACTIVE FILE	77,992	68,932	+ 13.1	+ 9.9
EMPLOYER ORDERS	1,991	1,819	+ 9.5	N B
PLACEMENTS	2,576	2,303	+ 11.9	+ 8.4
CLAIMANT PLACEMENTS	399	360	+ 10.8	+ 2.3
VETERAN PLACEMENTS	90	69	+ 30.4	- 4.3
AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS**	17	1,114	- 99.5	N B

* DOES NOT INCLUDE MULTI-STATE CLAIMS

** INCLUDES BOTH SUPPLEMENTARY AND COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

NB - NO BREAKDOWN MADE DURING 1939

S T A T E O P E R A T I O N S

A comparison - July 1940 to June 1940 and July 1939.

July Payments High for 1940

The 76,356 payments for a total of \$727,773.27 during July set a new high for both number and amount of benefit payments made during 1940 as the June totals of 54,102 payments and \$504,908.67 were bettered by 41.1% and 44.1% respectively. These figures far exceeded July 1939 as increases over that month amounted to 98.0% (number of checks) and 158.6% (amount).

Claims Received Increase 48,331

Initial, continued and waiting period claims showed great gains over June as the total for these three types of claims increased from 81,208 to 129,539 - an increase of 59.5%. The increase over July 1939 was less than that over June as waiting period claims showed a small increase when compared to the large increase (112.3%) made by July 1940 over June.

Agent State Claims Show Small Increase

Agent State claims rose from 9,426 to 10,863 to show an increase of 15.2%. The July total represented a much greater increase over July 1939, exceeding that month's total agent state claims by 119.3%.

Liable State Initial Claims Up 74.4%

The number of initial liable state claims received during July (1760) exceeded those received during June by 751 or 74.4%. Smaller was the rise in continued claims which showed an increase of 23.9%. The increase of July over June 1940 and July 1939 was similar as increases over those months amounted to 30.5% and 35.5%, respectively.

Initial Determinations Jump 80.5%

Attendant on the recent heavy increases in the number of claims received, the number of initial determinations made during July showed a rise of 80.5%. The heaviest rise was shown in claims which were determined to be ineligible (90.6%), but a substantial increase was made in the number determined to be eligible (73.0%). There were 64.3% more initial determinations made during July than during July 1939.

Field Visits Decrease 20.3% as Claim Load Rises

As local office personnel were busied with taking claims during the unusually heavy period, there was less time to make field visits. Consequently, a decrease from 689 to 549 was experienced. The decrease from the number of field visits made during July 1939 was greater - 55.4%.

New Applications Increase Slightly

The number of persons making applications for employment, through the facilities of the Florida State Employment Service, showed a small percentile increase as 2.5% more availed themselves of the Service. The rise was from 9,697 to 9,940. The July figure amounted to 8.6% less than the July 1939 total.

Renewals Show Substantial Increase

The number of persons who renewed their applications for employment rose from 7,151 to 9,482 - an increase of 32.6%. By renewing his application the applicant indicates that he is either actively seeking employment or that he is employed and seeking a better position.

Active File Up to 77,992

The active file of persons seeking employment through the Service on July 31, 1940 contained 77,992 applications. This was an increase of 13.1% over the 68,932 on June 29. The July 1940 figure is 9.9% more than that of July 1939.

Employer Orders Increase 9.5%

The number of orders for workers to fill job openings, made by employers in Florida during July, totaled 1,991 to increase 9.5% over the 1,819 such orders made during June.

Placements Increase 11.9%

Attendant on the rise in the number of employer orders, the number of placements made during July rose from 2,303 to 2,576 - an increase of 11.9%. This figure constituted a rise of 8.4% over the number of placements made during July 1939.

Claimant Placements Up 10.8%

The number of claimants for unemployment compensation who were given jobs instead of benefits increased from 360 to 399. This increase amounted to 10.8% over June and 2.3% over July 1939.

Veteran Placements Jump from 69 to 90

With the general increase in the number of placements made during July, the number of veterans placed in employment by the Service increased 30.4% over the number for June. This total failed by 4.3% to reach the number of veteran placements made during July 1939.

Agricultural Placements Down 99.5%

Almost complete was the decrease in the number of workers placed in agricultural pursuits during July. The June number of 1,114 fell 99.5% to a low of 17 during July. This drop is largely accounted for by the fact that July saw Florida's agricultural activity at what was probably its lowest point for the year.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Average Check Reaches \$9.53

Continuing to rise steadily, the average check for July set a new high as it topped the June (previous high) figure of \$9.33 by \$.20 to reach \$9.53. The average check for July 1939 was \$7.30.

Probably the main reason for the continued increase in the average weekly benefit check is the gradual exhaustion of the benefit rights of individuals whose rights were determined under the less stringent eligibility conditions which prevailed prior to April 1, 1940. During April, May and June (and to a lesser extent in July) individuals who became unemployed prior to April 1, 1940, have drawn the five to sixteen weeks benefits to which they were entitled and have ceased drawing benefits.

The claimants who have become unemployed since April 1, 1940 and have been declared eligible to receive benefits have had to have accumulated much larger wage credits (prior earnings) in order to have been declared eligible. In general the workers with larger total earnings during their base period are also the higher paid workers and consequently the average weekly benefit check increased when these higher paid workers came to constitute a larger percentage of the individuals receiving benefits.

Miami, Tampa and Jacksonville Lead in Benefit Payments

Florida's three largest cities, Miami, Tampa, and Jacksonville, accounted for 37.68% of the \$727,773.27 paid to unemployed workers during July. Of these three, Miami was first with \$99,808.49. Tampa was second with \$97,704.42 and Jacksonville was third with \$73,725.78. All payments during July (\$727,773.27) showed a rise of 44% over the June total of \$504,908.67.

July Nearly Triples Same Month of 1939

Benefit payments during 1940 have consistently been above payments for corresponding periods of 1939, since payments in 1940 are based upon a longer period of earnings than was the case in 1939. As we enter the off-seasonal period for industry in Florida, this spread becomes more pronounced and payments in July, 1940 were \$727,773.27 as compared with payments of \$281,448.99 in July, 1939.

As the State total for benefits has risen, most of the local offices have accounted for approximately the same proportion of the total. In July (1939) unemployed workers in Miami, Tampa and Jacksonville received 35.95% of the State total, which portion is very similar to that received by those offices during July 1940 (37.68%).

As the average check has grown larger the ratio between the number of checks issued and the amount of benefits paid has shown a marked change. While the amount of benefits has increased 186% the number of checks has increased only 97.96%.

ANALYSIS OF BENEFIT CHECKS ISSUED DURING MONTH OF JULY 1940
BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE PAYMENT
Partial	7,138	\$52,160.50	7.17	\$ 7.31
Irregular	2,944	12,962.80	1.78	4.40
Total	66,274	662,649.97	91.05	10.00
All Payments	76,356	\$727,773.27	100.00	\$.953

COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE DURING
MONTH OF JULY 1939 and 1940 -- LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL OFFICE	July 1940		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT	July 1939		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT
	NUMBER	AMOUNT		NUMBER	AMOUNT	
STATE TOTAL	76,356	\$727,773.27	100.00	38,572	\$281,448.99	100.00
Arcadia	1,975	17,246.97	2.37	1,303	7,840.62	2.79
Bradenton	1,420	12,700.50	1.75	736	5,320.83	1.89
Daytona Beach	586	6,065.00	.83	420	3,550.77	1.26
Fort Lauderdale	687	7,063.50	.97	472	4,037.34	1.43
Fort Pierce	1,398	14,464.00	1.99	353	3,185.58	1.13
Gainesville	1,122	9,180.50	1.26	376	2,533.18	.90
Jacksonville	8,499	76,725.78	10.54	3,170	22,716.66	8.07
Key West	102	803.00	.11	216	1,627.53	.58
Lakeland	7,100	65,833.50	9.05	3,601	24,672.59	8.77
Leesburg	2,258	20,614.50	2.83	2,397	15,248.80	5.42
Marianna	1,260	9,824.00	1.35	621	3,724.22	1.32
Miami	8,812	99,808.49	13.73	4,729	44,122.14	15.68
Ocala	1,709	13,873.50	1.90	876	5,388.05	1.91
Orlando	6,337	61,322.50	8.43	2,744	18,166.43	6.45
Panama City	870	8,101.00	1.11	361	2,728.31	.97
Pensacola	1,780	15,054.00	2.07	1,134	7,924.56	2.82
St. Augustine	648	5,629.00	.77	305	2,130.36	.76
St. Petersburg	2,957	29,187.50	4.01	902	7,185.35	2.55
Tallahassee	3,236	22,316.50	3.07	1,890	8,956.80	3.18
Tampa	10,700	97,704.42	13.42	4,652	34,313.17	12.20
West Palm Beach	2,008	21,035.68	2.89	1,419	11,566.78	4.11
Winter Haven	6,828	66,831.50	9.18	3,880	26,750.11	9.50
Multi-State	4,064	46,387.93	6.37	2,015	17,758.81	6.31

Average check for July 1939 - \$7.30. Average check for July 1940 - \$9.53

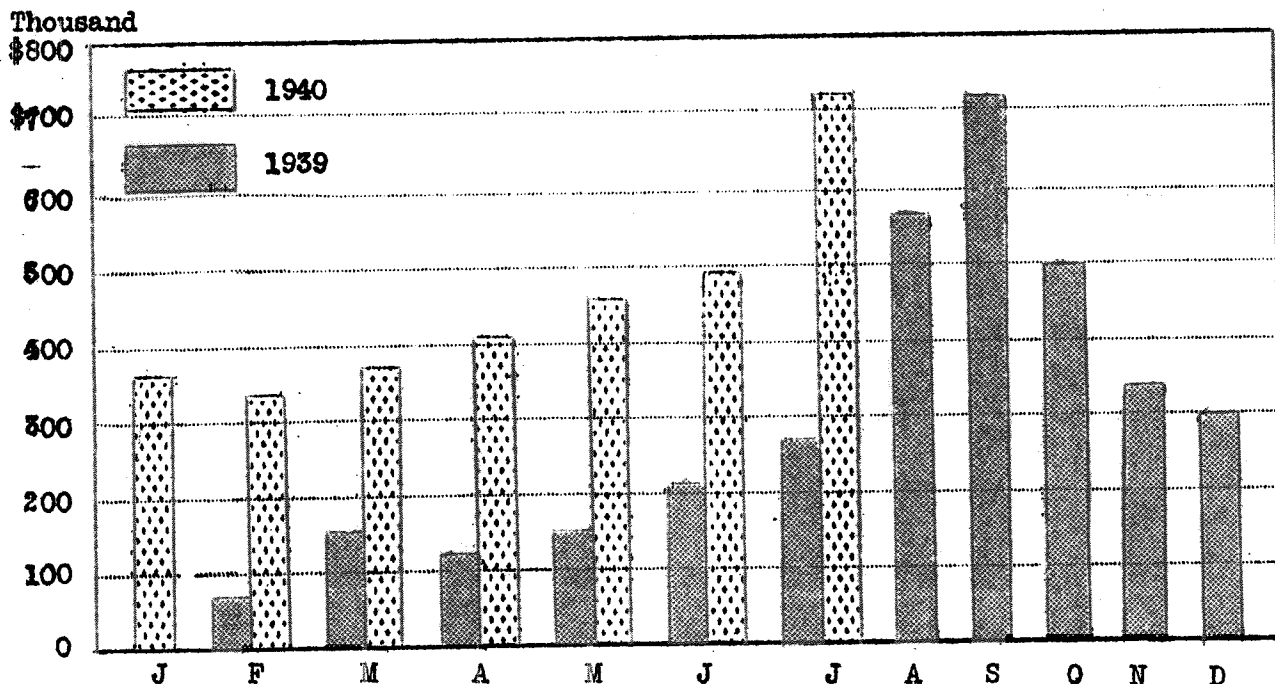
July Payments Nearly Equal All-Time High

Benefit Payments during July exceeded those of June by more than \$200,000 to reach a total of \$727,773.37 - \$4,769.27 less than the all-time high of \$732,542.54 which was reached in September 1939. This brought the total of all 1940 payments to \$3,230,785.79 and the total for 1939 and 1940 to \$6,734,898.24.

BENEFIT PAYMENT AMOUNTS - FEBRUARY 1939 THROUGH JULY 1940		
MONTH	1939	1940
January	*	\$375,872.83
February	\$ 85,539.45	340,742.38
March	161,820.87	381,665.73
April	134,740.77	424,791.04
May	167,036.25	475,031.87
June	226,069.98	504,908.67
July	281,448.99	727,773.27
August	574,663.17	
September	732,542.54	
October	498,749.37	
November	338,279.57	
December	303,221.49	
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$3,504,112.45	\$3,230,785.79
Total benefit payments to date - - - - -		\$6,734,898.24

* Florida did not make benefit payments prior to February 1939.

MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENTS
FEBRUARY 1939 - JULY 1940



Placements Increase 11.8% over June; Jacksonville Leads

Although there was practically no change in the volume of private placements made during July as compared with June, the volume of public placements increased and advanced the total placement figure for the month to 2,576 as compared with the 2,303 placements reported during June. Jacksonville again led all offices in total placements with 512. There were 314 private placements in this figure representing an increase of 15.9% over the private placements reported by Jacksonville for the previous month. Although Jacksonville led all other offices in total placements made, the Miami office reported the largest volume of private placements during the month. This office made 426 placements in private industry representing an increase for the office of 49% over the month of June. The 314 private placements in Jacksonville placed that office second in this activity followed by Tampa, which office reported 260 private placements. This figure represented a drop of 9.1% from the previous month in the Tampa office. Pensacola, with 97, reported the fourth largest volume of private placements.

A great deal of public placement activity occurred during the month in Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Marianna, Orlando and West Palm Beach. Daytona and Orlando also showed increases in private placement activity in addition to their volume of public placements.

Jacksonville was the only office reporting a large volume of supplementary placements during the period. This office reported 184 supplementary placements. Panama City, with 40, and Lakeland, with 36, were the only other offices reporting any sizeable volume of supplementary placements.

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS FOR JULY 1940

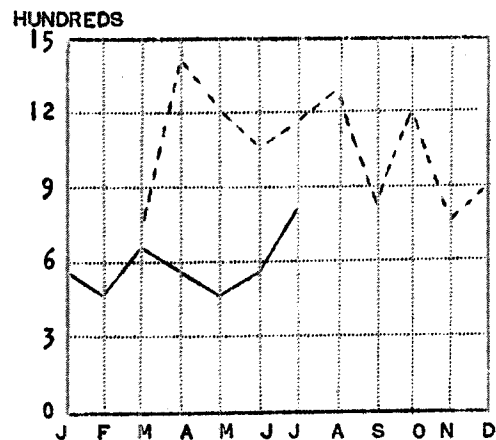
LOCAL OFFICE	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS					PUBLIC	SUPPLE- MENTARY PLACE- MENTS	FIELD VISITS
	TOTAL	PRIVATE			TEMP. (1 MO. OR LESS)			
		NUMBER	PER CENT CHANGE FROM JUNE 1940	REGULAR (OVER MONTH)				
STATE TOTAL	2,576	1,741	- 0.2	1,047	694	835	285	549
ARCADIA	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	17
BRADENTON	18	18	-10.0	15	3	-	-	37
DAYTONA BEACH	129	44	+33.3	33	11	85	15	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	133	33	-43.0	16	17	100	-	13
FORT PIERCE	7	7	-22.2	5	2	-	-	29
GAINESVILLE	63	51	-40.7	25	26	12	-	45
JACKSONVILLE	512	314	+15.9	215	99	198	184	66
KEY WEST	55	36	+63.6	22	14	19	-	-
LAKELAND	23	16	-33.3	15	1	7	36	84
LEESBURG	75	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
MARIANNA	139	53	-43.4	6	47	86	6	16
MIAMI	431	426	+49.0	251	175	5	-	17
OCALA	38	38	+18.8	38	-	-	-	37
ORLANDO	120	47	+11.9	21	26	73	-	16
PANAMA CITY	51	38	+72.7	12	26	73	40	-
PENSACOLA	129	97	+22.8	57	40	32	3	31
ST. AUGUSTINE	68	68	-42.9	59	9	-	1	14
ST. PETERSBURG	56	56	-26.3	43	13	-	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	72	56	-21.1	22	34	16	-	33
TAMPA	308	260	- 9.1	129	131	48	-	41
WEST PALM BEACH	144	78	- 7.1	58	20	66	-	32
WINTER HAVEN	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	21

* VOLUME TOO SMALL FOR CHANGE TO BE SIGNIFICANT.

PUBLIC PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	565
FEBRUARY	-	464
MARCH	747	673
APRIL	439	581
MAY	203	459
JUNE	067	556
JULY	152	635
AUGUST	278	
SEPTEMBER	795	
OCTOBER	216	
NOVEMBER	865	
DECEMBER	889	

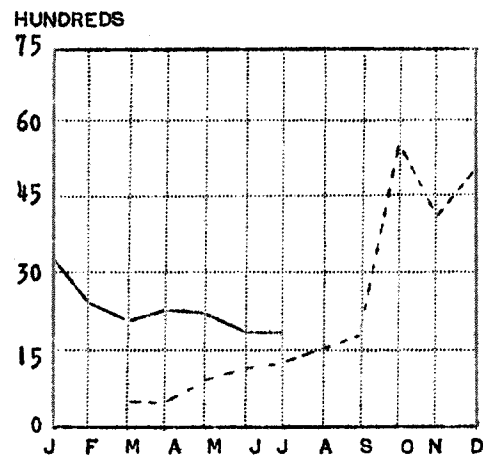
PUBLIC PLACEMENTS



PRIVATE PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,334
FEBRUARY	-	2,333
MARCH	449	2,126
APRIL	442	2,212
MAY	832	2,205
JUNE	1,063	2,744
JULY	1,071	2,741
AUGUST	1,441	
SEPTEMBER	1,770	
OCTOBER	5,793	
NOVEMBER	4,084	
DECEMBER	4,996	

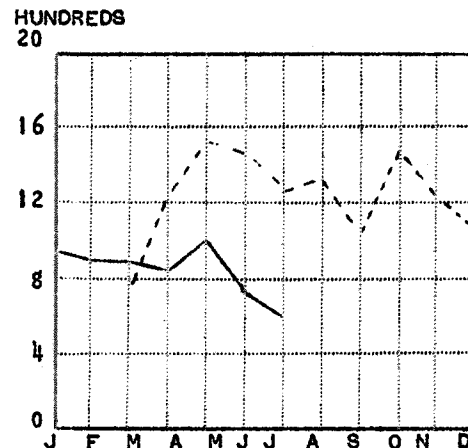
PRIVATE PLACEMENTS



FIELD VISITS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	998
FEBRUARY	-	911
MARCH	773	911
APRIL	204	865
MAY	547	1,045
JUNE	468	689
JULY	232	549
AUGUST	317	
SEPTEMBER	1,009	
OCTOBER	475	
NOVEMBER	417	
DECEMBER	1,072	

FIELD VISITS



NOTE:
SOLID LINE — 1940
BROKEN LINE — 1939

New Applications Increase 2.5% -- Active File Increases 13.1%

The number of applications appearing in the files of the employment offices throughout the State continued to climb during July. At the end of July, the active file figure for the State was 13.1% larger than it was at the end of June. The total of 77,992 active applications was composed of 57,148 applications of men and 20,844 applications of women. There were 3,196 veteran applications in the files on July 31. There were 8,558 applications canceled during the month. However, this figure, plus the 2,576 applications removed as a result of placement, was offset by the 9,940 new applications and the 9,482 renewals taken during the period. The active file surpassed the figure reported for the same period of 1939 and came within 3,000 applicants of reaching the highest point since the service began in January 1939. The largest volume of applications for any month was recorded in December, 1939. If the present trend in additional applications continues, this peak will probably be passed during the month of August.

Jacksonville with 14,303 job seekers registered, reports the largest figure of any office. This figure represents an increase for Jacksonville of 14.7% over the previous month. Miami, with 10,883 applicants registered, reports the second largest figure, followed by Tampa, where 7,330 applications are on file. The Winter Haven office, with an increase over June of 62.4%, now has the fourth largest volume of applications. This large volume consists largely of unemployed citrus workers who will leave the files again as soon as the citrus season opens. A majority of these applicants are, or have been, recipients of unemployment compensation benefits.

Miami had the most new applications during the month, reporting 1,827. Jacksonville reported 1,307 new applicants, followed by Tampa, with 1,114 and Winter Haven with 1,027.

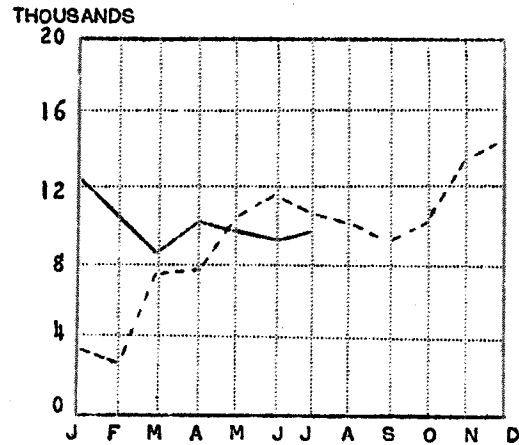
NEW APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE FILE

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS					ACTIVE FILE	
	NUMBER RECEIVED			PER CENT CHANGED FROM		JULY 30 1940	PER CENT CHANGE FROM JUNE 1940
	JULY 1940	JUNE 1940	JULY 1939	JUNE 1940	JULY 1939		
STATE TOTAL	9,940	9,697	10,882	+ 2.5	- 8.7	77,992	+ 13.1
ARCADIA	384	185	417	+107.6	- 7.9	3,243	+ 28.6
BRADENTON	250	197	371	+ 26.9	- 32.6	1,417	+ 25.1
DAYTONA BEACH	253	262	281	- 3.4	- 10.0	1,691	+ 14.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	228	261	192	- 12.6	+ 18.8	815	- 43.9
FORT PIERCE	132	110	218	+ 20.0	- 39.5	1,138	+ 32.9
GAINESVILLE	354	240	484	+ 47.5	- 26.9	1,788	+ 22.3
JACKSONVILLE	1,307	1,469	1,058	- 11.0	+ 23.5	14,303	+ 14.7
KEY WEST	40	78	26	- 48.7	+ 53.8	1,139	- 1.0
LAKE LAND	355	449	470	- 20.9	- 24.5	3,732	+ 15.9
LEESBURG	239	212	953	+ 12.7	- 74.9	3,108	+ 38.0
MARIANNA	221	209	258	+ 5.7	- 14.3	1,238	- 31.5
MIAMI	1,827	1,218	1,105	- 4.7	+ 65.3	10,883	+ 3.2
OCALA	226	218	394	+ 3.7	- 42.6	1,460	+ 20.9
ORLANDO	246	394	704	- 37.6	- 65.1	3,246	- 7.7
PANAMA CITY	155	167	67	- 7.2	+131.3	980	+ 0.7
PENSACOLA	337	350	339	- 3.7	- 0.6	3,201	+ 0.9
ST. AUGUSTINE	123	170	190	- 27.6	- 35.3	1,506	+ 2.7
ST. PETERSBURG	271	473	523	- 42.7	- 48.2	4,193	+ 1.5
TALLAHASSEE	251	240	190	+ 4.6	+ 32.1	1,900	+ 15.6
TAMPA	1,114	1,074	1,560	+ 3.7	- 28.6	7,330	+ 38.7
WEST PALM BEACH	600	429	562	+ 39.9	+ 6.8	2,877	+ 14.5
WINTER HAVEN	1,027	592	520	+ 73.5	+ 97.5	5,504	+ 62.4

NEW APPLICATIONS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	3,497	12,226
FEBRUARY	3,200	10,575
MARCH	7,642	8,422
APRIL	7,818	10,184
MAY	10,316	9,927
JUNE	11,720	9,697
JULY	10,882	9,940
AUGUST	10,446	
SEPTEMBER	9,498	
OCTOBER	10,363	
NOVEMBER	13,785	
DECEMBER	14,287	

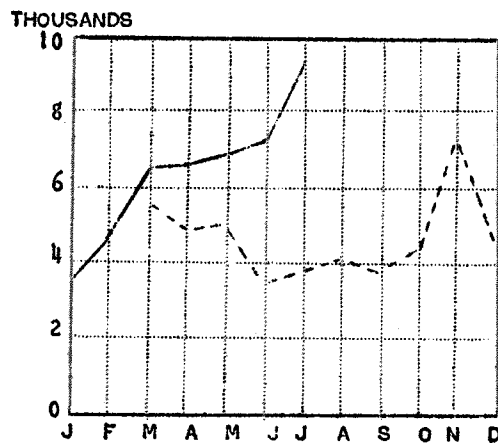
NEW APPLICATIONS



RENEWALS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,626
FEBRUARY	-	4,708
MARCH	5,679	6,617
APRIL	11,877	6,622
MAY	11,911	6,757
JUNE	12,211	7,151
JULY	13,680	9,482
AUGUST	13,913	
SEPTEMBER	13,856	
OCTOBER	14,397	
NOVEMBER	17,250	
DECEMBER	14,729	

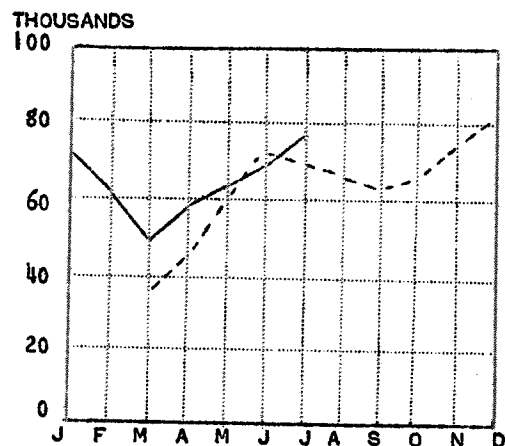
RENEWALS



ACTIVE FILE

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	72,501
FEBRUARY	-	64,734
MARCH	34,569	49,001
APRIL	42,695	59,093
MAY	58,364	62,287
JUNE	71,065	68,932
JULY	70,983	77,992
AUGUST	65,292	
SEPTEMBER	61,686	
OCTOBER	64,085	
NOVEMBER	74,598	
DECEMBER	80,907	

ACTIVE FILE



NOTE:

SOLID LINE — 1940
BROKEN LINE — 1939

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS*

Number of Initial Determinations Jumps 80.5%

Due to the sharp rise in the number of initial claims filed during July, the number of initial determinations of eligibility jumped from 12,160 in June to 21,950 - an increase of 80.5%. Of this total, 12,059, or 54.93%, were found to be eligible for benefits and 9,891, or 45.07%, were found to be ineligible.

The 12,059 claims which were found to be eligible constituted a rise of 72.99% over the 6,971 initial determinations allowed during June. The number disallowed (found to be ineligible) rose 90.61% from the June figure of 5,189 to 9,891 in July.

While the number of eligible determinations rose sharply over June, there was a small decline in the percentage of eligibility. In June 57.33% of the claims examined for eligibility were found to be eligible claims, while 54.93% of the initial determinations made in July fell in the eligible classification. This is a decrease in eligibility of 2.40%.

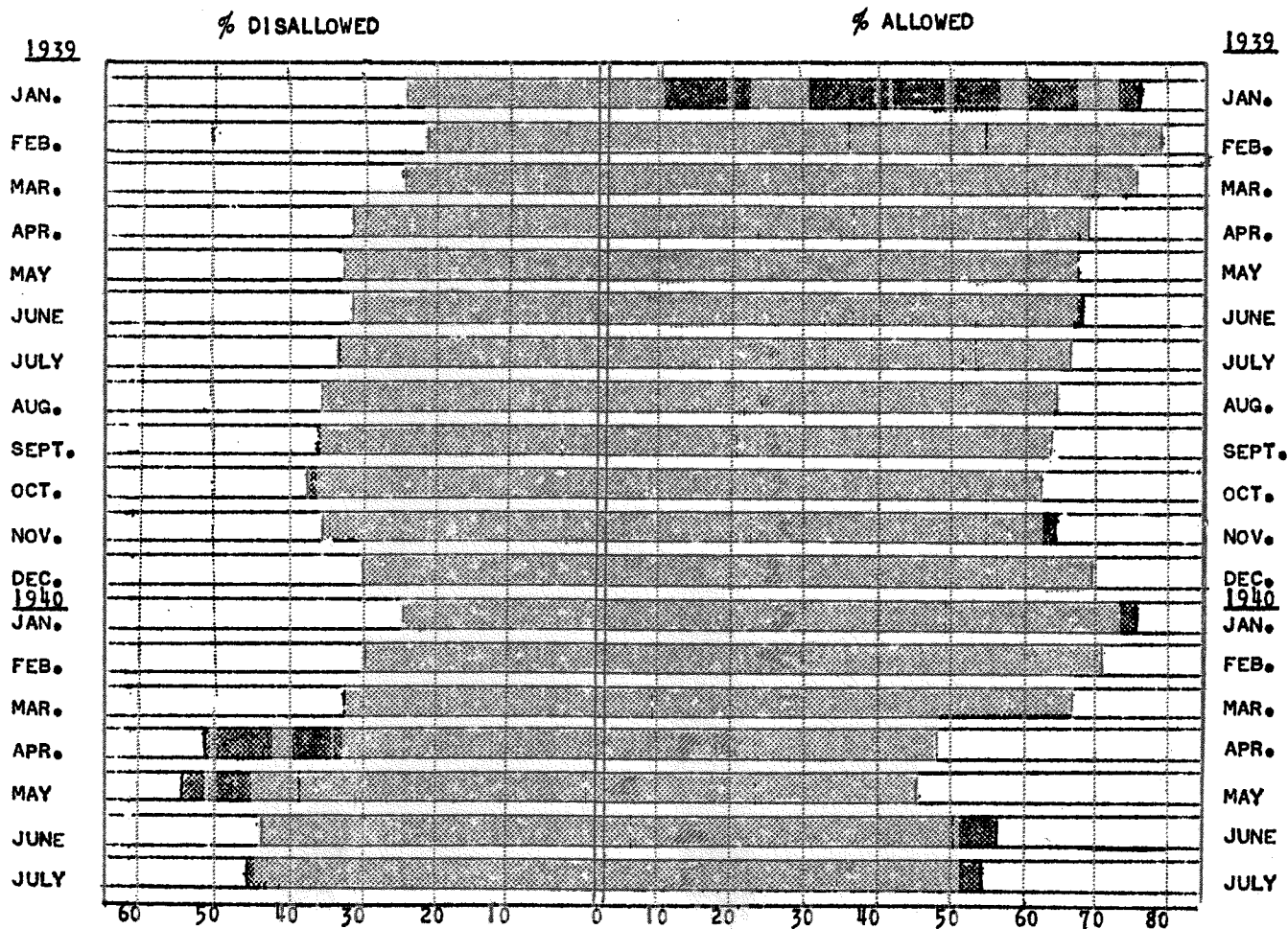
The July 1940 total exceeds the 13,363 initial determinations made during July 1939 by 8,587, or 64.26%. The number of initial determinations finding the claimant eligible in July 1940 (12,059) exceeds the 8,944 for July 1939 by 34.83%. However, the proportion of claimants found eligible during July 1939 (66.93% of the total) was substantially greater than the 54.93% found eligible during the same month of 1940.

*Initial determinations are original decisions on a claimant's eligibility to receive benefit payments. If the claimant is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation, he will be determined eligible if his earnings are sufficient. If he is determined to be ineligible, it will be for one of three reasons:

1. No Wage Records -- no record of claimant's having earned wages in covered employment.
 2. Insufficient Wage Credits -- some earnings in covered employment, but not enough to fulfill the requirements of the law.
 3. Other Reasons -- few claims fall in this class; most of those being so classified because the claimant has filed a prior claim, etc.
-

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS MADE DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY PER CENT ALLOWED AND DISALLOWED

MONTH	TOTAL	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED	% ALLOWED	% DISALLOWED
1939					
JANUARY	12,322	9,407	2,915	76.34	23.66
FEBRUARY	7,939	6,297	1,642	79.32	20.68
MARCH	7,141	3,911	3,230	54.77	45.23
APRIL	5,195	3,578	1,617	68.89	31.11
MAY	9,683	6,579	3,104	67.94	32.06
JUNE	2,602	8,647	3,955	68.62	31.38
JULY	3,363	8,944	4,419	66.93	33.07
AUGUST	8,842	12,258	6,581	65.06	34.94
SEPTEMBER	6,803	4,377	2,426	64.34	35.66
OCTOBER	6,233	3,910	2,323	62.58	37.42
NOVEMBER	5,358	3,470	1,888	64.76	35.24
DECEMBER	5,068	3,578	1,490	70.60	29.40
1940					
JANUARY	7,489	5,699	1,790	76.10	23.90
FEBRUARY	8,337	5,908	2,429	70.86	29.14
MARCH	7,631	5,223	2,408	68.44	31.56
APRIL	9,628	4,757	4,871	49.41	50.59
MAY	9,524	4,361	5,163	45.77	54.23
JUNE	12,160	6,971	5,189	57.33	42.67
JULY	21,950	12,059	9,891	54.93	45.07



INITIAL CLAIMS

More initial claims were filed during July than during any month since such claims were received by the offices of the Florida State Employment Service. This total, 20,092, exceeded the previous high of 18,452, filed during July 1939, by 8.89% and represented a rise of 38.0% over June 1940.

The largest rises over June occurred in the Winter Haven office, which increased from 1,106 to 2,892 (a rise of 1,786 or 161.5%), and the Tampa office, which increased from 1,382 to 2,177 (a rise of 795 or 57.5%). Multi-state initial claims increased from 1,009 in June to 1,760 in July - (a rise of 751 or 74.4%).

The addition of the initial claims received during July brought the State total since January 2, 1939 (the day claims were first taken in Florida) to 189,643. Tampa, with 29,470 or 15.56% of the total, has received more initial claims than any other office. Miami, with 21,935 or 11.57% and Jacksonville with 18,876 or 9.95%, are second and third, respectively.

Only two offices, Key West, with 900 or .47%, and St. Augustine, with 1,601 or .84%, have received less than 1.0% of the State total.

INITIAL CLAIMS FILED - BY LOCAL OFFICE
January 1939 through July 1940

	JAN. 1939 THROUGH JULY 1940	PER CENT OF TOTAL - 1939 AND 1940	JULY 1940	JUNE 1940	% CHANGE JULY 1940 OVER JUNE 1940	% CHANGE JULY 1940 OVER JULY 1939
STATE TOTAL	189,643	100.00	20,092	14,570	+ 38.0	+ 8.89
ARCADIA	5,261	2.77	875	478	+ 83.1	- 14.4
BRADENTON	3,218	1.70	525	200	+162.5	+ 69.4
DAYTONA BEACH	2,067	1.09	169	06	+ 59.4	- 28.1
FORT LAUDERDALE	2,546	1.34	253	146	+ 73.3	+ 75.7
FORT PIERCE	2,957	1.56	439	192	- 10.8	- 23.3
GAINESVILLE	3,187	1.68	426	187	+127.8	- 80.2
JACKSONVILLE	18,876	9.95	1,213	1,118	+ 8.5	+ 21.7
KEY WEST	900	0.47	43	20	+115.0	- 64.8
LAKELAND	12,382	6.53	1,474	1,634	- 9.8	+ 11.3
LEESBURG	6,453	3.40	1,119	460	+143.3	+ 24.6
MARIANNA	3,305	1.74	255	140	+ 82.1	- 22.5
MIAMI	21,935	11.57	1,734	1,464	+ 21.9	+ 43.4
OCALA	3,832	2.02	619	343	+ 80.4	- 6.2
ORLANDO	15,735	8.30	1,729	2,148	- 19.5	+ 35.3
PANAMA CITY	2,449	1.29	130	489	- 73.4	+ 47.7
PENSACOLA	4,082	2.15	305	212	+ 43.9	+ 5.9
ST. AUGUSTINE	1,601	0.84	126	75	+ 68.0	- 1.5
ST. PETERSBURG	5,652	2.98	671	455	+ 47.5	+ 11.0
TALLAHASSEE	6,775	3.57	626	526	+ 19.0	+ 16.6
TAMPA	29,470	15.56	2,177	1,382	+ 57.5	+ 12.0
WEST PALM BEACH	5,452	2.87	482	380	+ 26.8	- 15.3
WINTER HAVEN	15,403	8.12	2,892	1,106	+161.5	+ 5.3
LIABLE STATE REC'D IN CENTRAL OFFICE	16,302	8.60	1,760	1,009	+ 74.4	+ 41.7

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS JUMP 60.73%

The State total for waiting period and continued claims (combined) of 119,539 during July comprised an increase of 45,165 or 60.73% over the 74,374 filed during June. This figure represented a rise of 30.28% over the 91,750 filed during July 1939. Tampa, with a jump of 8,055 (from 7,748 to 15,803) showed the largest gain over July 1939 of any office in the State.

A comparison of the claims filed in the citrus area (Arcadia, Fort Pierce, Lakeland, Leesburg, Orlando and Winter Haven) during July of 1939 and 1940 shows a surprising similarity in the number of claims filed, when the large increases for the State are considered. During July 1939 the citrus belt accounted for 40,387 while in July 1940 the same area accounted for 44,865. These figures give the selected area a rise of 11.09% over a period during which the State as a whole experienced an increase of 30.28%.

Florida's three largest cities (Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa) showed an aggregate increase of 16,438 as the number of claims filed in these cities rose from 23,829 in July 1939 to 40,267 in July 1940 - an increase of 68.98% for this selected sample.

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS (COMBINED)
JULY 1939 AND JUNE AND JULY 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	JULY 1940		JULY 1939		% CHANGE JULY 1940 OVER JULY 1939	% CHANGE JULY 1940 OVER JUNE 1940
	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL		
STATE TOTAL	119,539	100.00	91,750	100.00	+ 30.28	+ 60.73
ARCADIA	4,041	3.38	4,505	4.91	- 10.30	+ 112.46
BRADENTON	2,504	2.09	1,771	1.93	+ 41.39	+ 111.67
DAYTONA BEACH	1,861	.73	1,210	.32	+ 28.35	+ 19.09
FORT LAUDERDALE	1,169	.98	974	.66	+ 20.02	+ 38.34
FORT PIERCE	2,436	2.04	2,196	2.39	+ 10.93	+ 144.33
GAINESVILLE	1,850	1.55	957	1.04	+ 93.31	+ 100.00
JACKSONVILLE	11,220	9.39	5,302	5.78	+ 111.62	+ 16.85
KEY WEST	1,140	.12	479	.52	+ 70.77	+ 5.26
LAKELAND	10,858	9.08	10,112	11.02	+ 7.38	+ 71.79
LEESBURG	4,670	3.91	5,767	6.29	- 19.02	+ 146.83
MARIANNA	1,477	1.24	1,438	1.57	+ 2.71	+ 32.59
MIAMI	13,244	11.08	10,779	11.74	+ 22.87	+ 18.81
OCALA	2,351	1.97	1,950	2.13	+ 20.56	+ 62.47
ORLANDO	10,983	9.19	9,350	10.19	+ 17.47	+ 104.98
PANAMA CITY	942	.79	852	.93	+ 10.56	- 2.48
PENSACOLA	2,416	2.02	2,167	2.36	+ 11.49	+ 36.57
ST. AUGUSTINE	748	.63	714	.78	+ 4.76	+ 3.74
ST. PETERSBURG	4,303	3.60	2,357	2.57	+ 82.55	+ 37.96
TALLAHASSEE	4,461	3.73	3,639	4.00	+ 21.59	+ 111.62
TAMPA	15,803	13.19	7,748	8.45	+ 103.96	+ 145.31
WEST PALM BEACH	2,847	2.38	2,791	3.04	+ 2.01	+ 26.82
WINTER HAVEN	11,877	9.94	8,457	9.22	+ 40.44	+ 106.56
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS						
REC'D CENTRAL OFFICE	8,332	6.97	6,205	6.76	+ 34.28	+ 23.86

AGENT STATE CLAIMS* RISE 15.2%

Claims, filed against states other than Florida, handled by offices of the Florida State Employment Service during July totaled 10,863 to show an increase of 15.2% over the 9,426 handled during June.

IB-1's

The 1,265 IB-1's (agent state initial claims) filed during July constituted an increase of 19.0% over the State total of 1,063 for June. Several offices showed large percentile increases over the preceding month but only Miami showed a numerical increase of more than 75 claims. The increase for the State was only 202 claims.

IB-2's

More marked in absolute value was the rise in the number of IB-2's (agent state continued claims) which increased from 8,363 in June to 9,598 - a rise of 1,235 or 14.8%. Here, as in the IB-1's, the Miami office showed the largest numerical increase as it exceeded by 298 claims its June figure of 3,272 to hold the lead for the State with a total of 3,570 claims. The largest percentile increase was made by Arcadia which increased 87.7% over its June figure. Much of this rise was caused by the recent consolidation of the Fort Myers office with Arcadia - giving Arcadia credit for claims which ordinarily would have been listed under Fort Myers.

AGENT STATE CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE
JUNE AND JULY 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	IB - 1's			IB - 2's		
	JULY 1940	JUNE 1940	% CHANGE JULY OVER JUNE 1940	JULY 1940	JUNE 1940	% CHANGE JULY OVER JUNE 1940
STATE TOTAL	1,265	1,063	+ 19.0	9,598	8,363	+ 14.8
ARCADIA	18	18	0	122	65	+ 87.7
BRADENTON	14	9	+ 14.9	170	144	+ 18.1
DAYTONA BEACH	20	32	- 37.5	233	274	- 15.0
FORT LAUDERDALE	34	29	+ 17.2	245	172	+ 41.3
FORT PIERCE	18	10	+ 80.0	81	65	+ 24.6
GAINESVILLE	17	8	+ 112.50	90	61	+ 47.5
JACKSONVILLE	94	100	- 6.0	967	884	+ 9.4
KEY WEST	4	3	+ 33.3	49	28	+ 75.0
LAKE LAND	48	31	+ 54.8	272	224	+ 21.4
LEESBURG	8	14	- 42.9	135	122	+ 10.7
MARIANNA	24	31	- 22.6	236	224	+ 5.4
MIAMI	458	373	+ 22.8	3,570	3,272	+ 9.1
OCALA	12	5	+ 140.0	106	97	+ 9.3
ORLANDO	52	69	- 24.6	506	466	+ 31.5
PANAMA CITY	10	22	- 54.5	114	106	+ 7.5
PENSACOLA	87	34	+ 155.9	434	316	+ 37.3
ST. AUGUSTINE	12	14	- 14.3	60	88	- 31.8
ST. PETERSBURG	92	71	+ 29.6	587	467	+ 25.7
TALLAHASSEE	37	14	+ 164.3	156	85	+ 83.5
TAMPA	121	96	+ 26.0	903	758	+ 19.1
WEST PALM BEACH	48	61	- 21.3	383	342	+ 12.0
WINTER HAVEN	36	19	+ 89.5	151	103	+ 46.6

* AGENT STATE CLAIMS ARE OF TWO TYPES: IB-1's, WHICH ARE INITIAL OR ORIGINAL CLAIMS AND IB-2's, WHICH ARE EITHER WAITING PERIOD OR CONTINUED (COMPENSABLE) CLAIMS.

Construction Industry Calls Most Applicants to Work

For the second consecutive month the construction industry held a commanding lead over other industries in the number of applicants hired through the employment offices. The industry alone accounted for 896 placements. This figure resulted largely from the increased public employment on projects including construction of public buildings, airports, highways, bridges, etc. Continued activity in this industry can be expected as a direct result of the National Defense Program. The domestic service industry claimed the second largest volume of applicants placed during July with 571, or 22.2%, of the total. Wholesale and retail trade industries put 460 applicants to work and manufacturing industries accepted 266 employment service applicants for job openings during the period. The 117 claimants who went to work on construction jobs during the month accounted for 13.1% of the total persons hired by that industry while the 100 claimants filling openings in wholesale and retail trade enterprises represented 21.7% of the applicants placed with that industrial group.

The chart on the following page shows the trend of placement activities in the various industrial groups from January through July 1940. The chart shows the general downward trend in placements from January through June and the increase appearing in July.

Unskilled Workers Find Jobs

As a result of the volume of placements in construction, a large number of unskilled physical labor workers were put to work during July. This group accounted for 1,009, or 39.2%, of the total placements. The service workers made up the second largest group, accounting for 36.6% of the total. The largest individual group of these service workers was the personal domestic group, accounting for 477, or 50.6%, of the total service workers placed. This group was made up almost entirely of women.

A general demand for skilled craftsmen in connection with job openings resulting from the National Defense Program resulted in 182 placements of workers during the month. This group accounted for 7.1% of the total placements made. Practically all of the skilled group were men while 18 of them were veterans.

Age Group 20 - 29 Predominant Among Applicants Placed

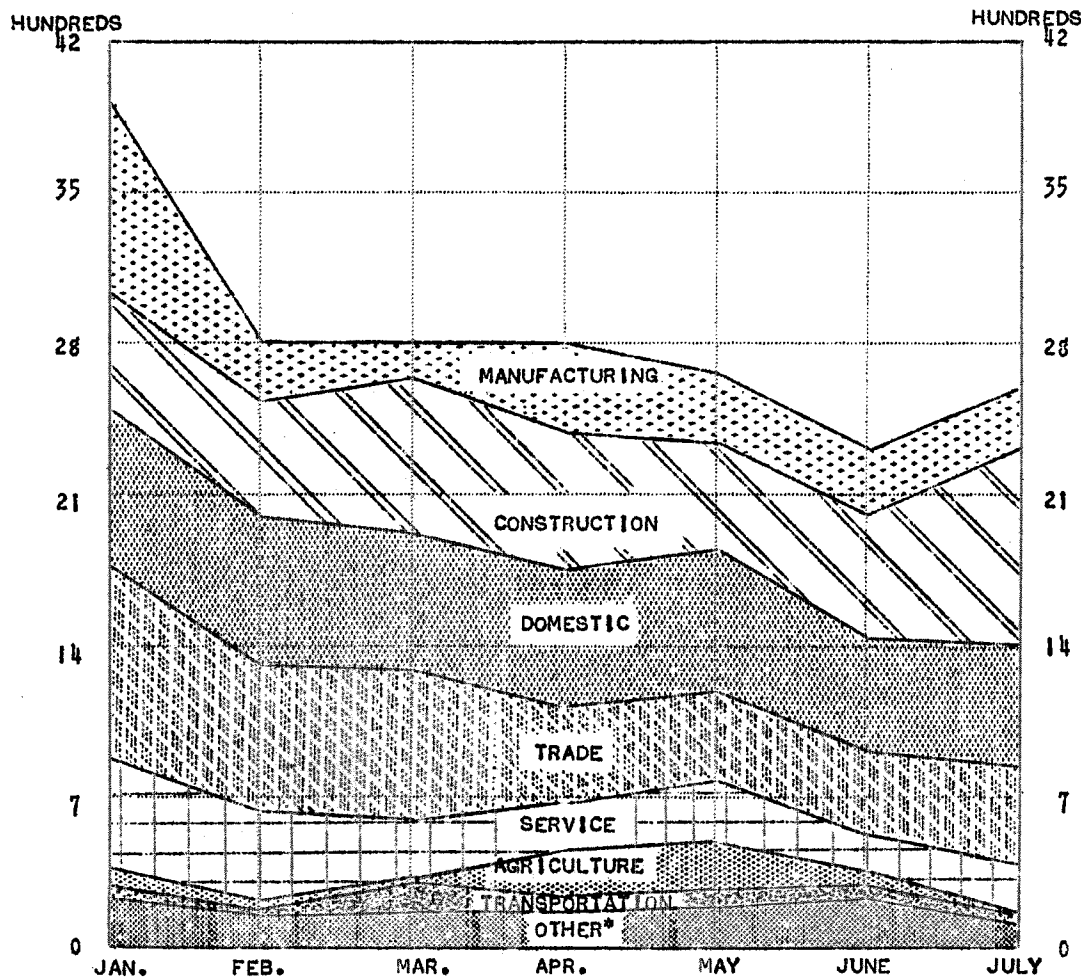
There were 105 applicants among those placed during July who fell within the ten year age group from 20 to 29. This group represented 39.4% of the total placements. Youths under 21 years of age accounted for 293 placements, while persons 45 years of age and older accounted for 382 of the placements made during the month. There were 8 placements of persons under sixteen years of age. Five of these applicants were girls. There were 17 men and 3 women placed who were 65 years old and over.

The majority of the applicants placed during the month were colored. These colored applicants accounted for 1,384, or 53.8%, of the total placements. This predominance of colored applicants occurred among the men but not among the women.

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
JULY 1940**

INDUSTRY GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	2,576	1,765	1,319	446	811	508	303	385	90
AGRICULTURE	18	18	4	14	-	-	-	4	-
MINING	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
CONSTRUCTION	897	887	789	98	109	106	3	117	37
MANUFACTURING	266	247	167	80	253	193	60	74	13
TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	29	26	10	16	3	3	-	5	-
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	460	261	192	69	196	139	56	100	15
REAL ESTATE, FIN. & INS.	36	19	5	14	17	8	9	5	3
SERVICE	223	123	83	40	100	56	44	46	12
PROFESSIONS	39	18	12	6	21	12	9	4	2
MISCELLANEOUS	13	10	9	1	3	1	2	1	-
DOMESTIC	571	142	34	108	429	261	168	25	6
GOVERNMENTAL	23	18	12	6	5	3	2	3	-

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
JANUARY THROUGH JULY 1940**

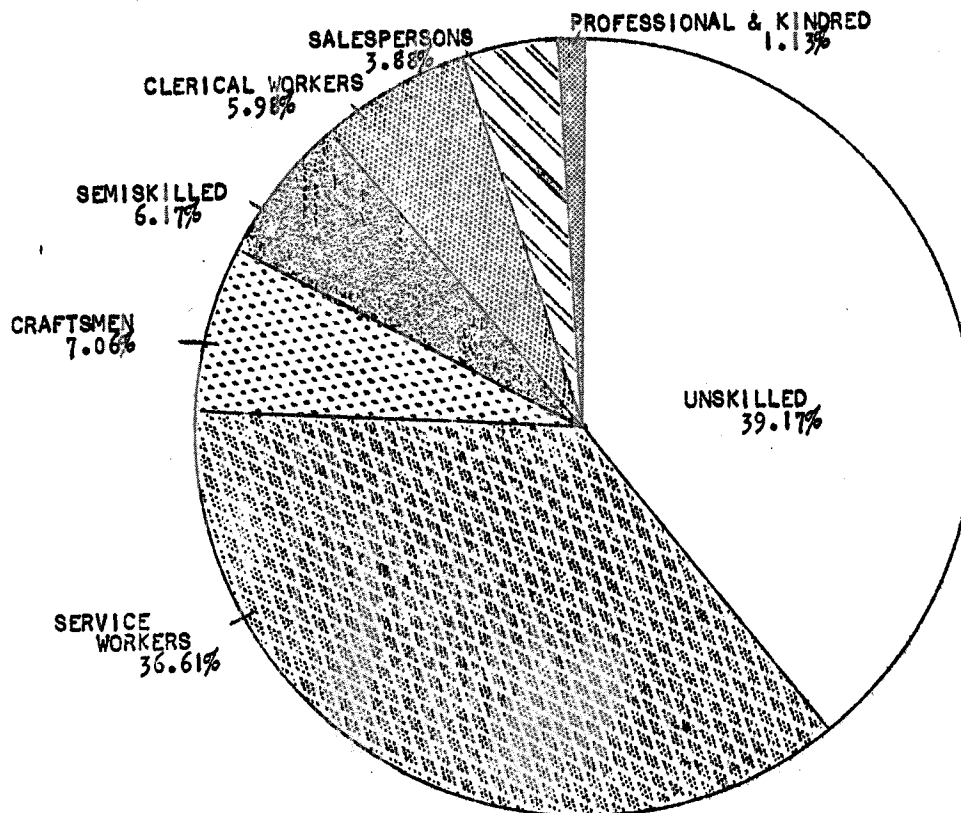


* REAL ESTATE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, PROFESSIONS, GOVERNMENT, RELIEF, MINING, ETC.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
JULY 1940**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NUMBER MEN & WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			TOTAL CLAIMANTS PLACED	TOTAL VETERANS PLACED
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	2,576	1,765	1,319	446	811	508	303	385	90
PROF. & KINDRED	29	23	18	5	6	4	2	4	2
PROFESSIONAL	10	7	6	1	3	3	—	—	—
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TECHNICIANS	6	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
ADMINISTRATIVE	10	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
SALESPERSONS	100	57	45	12	43	28	15	12	6
INSIDE	51	23	22	1	28	25	3	7	3
OUTSIDE	18	11	5	6	7	1	6	4	—
RELATED	31	23	18	5	8	2	6	—	—
CLERICAL WORKERS	154	43	32	11	111	58	53	25	4
MACHINE	22	2	—	—	20	10	10	—	—
NON-MACHINE	132	41	31	10	91	48	43	23	4
SERVICE WORKERS	943	340	226	114	603	376	227	106	23
PERSONAL (DOM.)	477	59	38	21	418	252	166	21	3
PERSONAL (INST.)	370	186	159	27	184	123	61	62	17
MAINTENANCE	96	95	26	66	—	—	—	16	3
CRAFTSMEN	182	177	98	79	5	5	—	31	18
PRODUCTION WORKERS	159	126	78	48	33	28	5	27	6
MACHINE	35	19	12	7	16	15	1	16	—
MANUAL	124	107	66	41	17	13	4	41	6
PHYSICAL LABOR	1,009	999	822	177	10	9	—	150	31
HEAVY	986	982	813	169	4	4	—	14	29
LIGHT	23	17	9	8	6	5	—	5	2

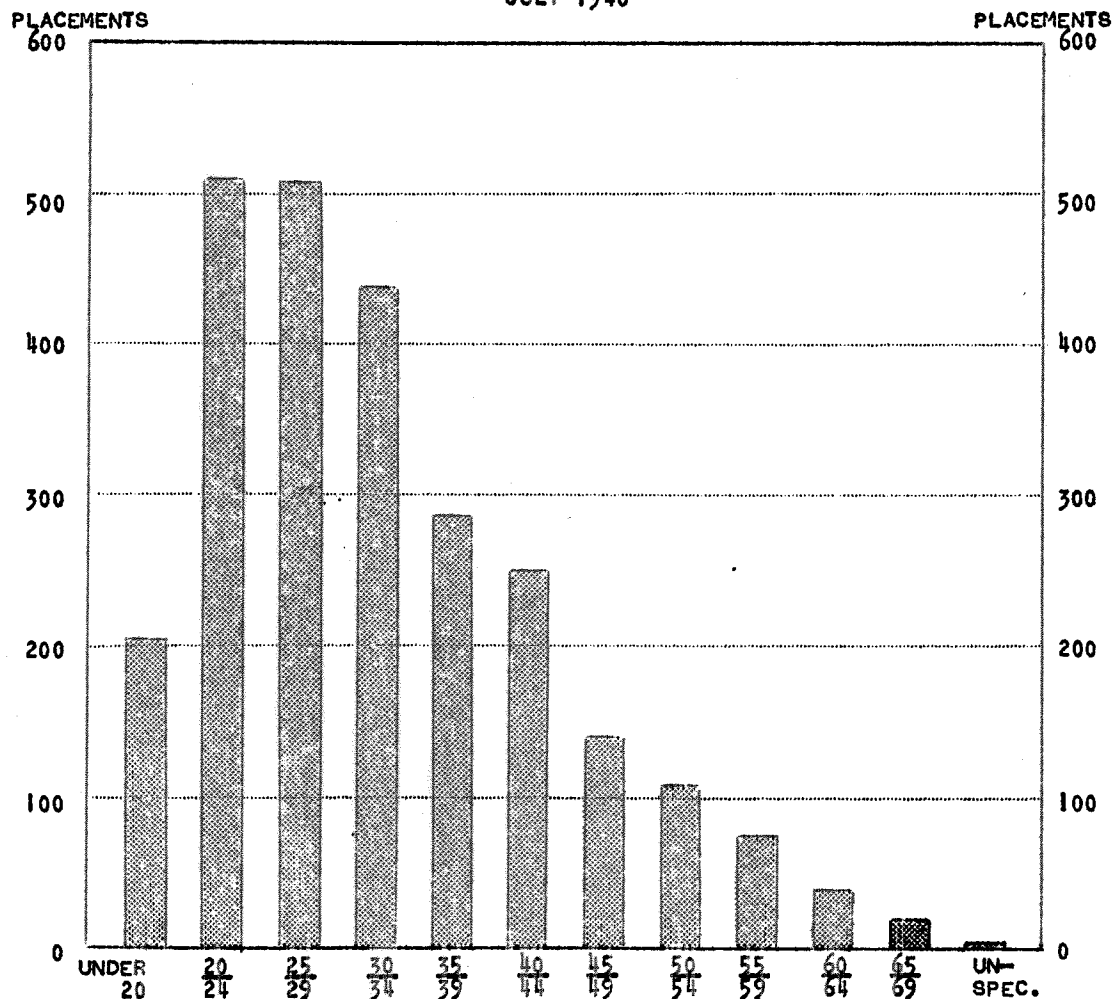
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, COLOR, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER		
STATE TOTAL	2,576	1,765	767	998	811	425	386	385	90
UNDER 16	8	3	1	2	5	1	5	1	1
16 AND 17	43	25	20	25	16	12	24	1	1
18 AND 19	152	88	61	27	64	40	24	9	1
20	90	53	31	22	37	23	14	10	1
21 TO 24	418	258	108	150	160	88	72	64	1
25 TO 29	507	347	108	217	160	75	85	81	1
30 TO 34	437	307	108	199	130	56	74	85	1
35 TO 39	286	200	79	121	86	28	58	24	2
40 TO 44	250	187	76	111	63	28	35	14	2
45 TO 49	140	92	45	47	48	27	21	15	2
50 TO 54	109	79	40	39	30	15	15	7	3
55 TO 59	75	53	29	24	22	6	16	1	1
60 TO 64	38	33	26	7	5	3	2	1	1
65 AND OVER	20	11	11	0	9	5	4	1	1
UNSPECIFIED	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
JULY 1940**



VETERAN ACTIVITIES

JULY 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	REGULAR RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS		CANCEL-LATIONS	ACTIVE FILE JULY 31
			PRIVATE	PUBLIC		
STATE TOTAL	323	343	62	28	410	3,196
Arcadia	10	12	-	-	1	145
Bradenton	11	7	1	-	11	51
Daytona Beach	3	2	-	1	-	29
Fort Lauderdale	4	5	1	3	29	37
Fort Pierce	1	7	-	-	4	35
Gainesville	7	9	6	-	4	38
Jacksonville	49	43	14	10	2	660
Key West	1	-	1	2	-	55
Lakeland	5	5	-	1	3	71
Leesburg	4	10	-	-	1	80
Marianna	13	6	1	3	40	62
Miami	87	80	21	1	208	612
Ocala	7	3	1	-	-	23
Orlando	7	14	1	4	36	90
Panama City	7	2	-	-	15	26
Pensacola	16	5	3	1	-	285
St. Augustine	4	3	2	-	4	74
St. Petersburg	16	10	1	-	35	305
Tallahassee	10	4	1	-	-	44
Tampa	43	80	8	2	2	323
West Palm Beach	11	10	-	-	14	62
Winter Haven	7	26	-	-	1	89

JULY COLLECTIONS BARELY TOP PAYMENTS

During July, the first month in the third quarter, large collections to the Unemployment Compensation Fund were made. (Note in table on following page that the first month in the first and second quarters of 1940 - January and April - were also higher than other months).

Total collections during the month amounted to \$733,610.77, \$5,837.50 more than the \$727,773.27 paid out in benefits during that period.

August collections will probably amount to much less than July collections and September will be smaller than either - judging from past experience - unless some abnormal condition arises to change the general scale of collections.

The graph at the bottom of the following page presents a picture of the fluctuations in payments, collections and the balance in the Fund. All figures in the graph are cumulative.

Indicated by the dark rectangle, which forms the base of the graphs, is the Fund balance as of January 1, 1939. This balance was accumulated during 1937 and 1938, during which time no benefit payments were made. Additions to the fund which have occurred since benefits became payable are much more significant for the purposes of determining the adequacy of this fund than the funds accumulated in 1937 and 1938. In this respect, moreover, accumulations during 1940 are more significant than accumulations during 1939 since benefit payments during 1939 were made upon the basis of an incomplete base period, i.e., were based upon less than two years' earnings.

In a lighter shade is shown the surplus of collections over payments. This surplus, added to the Fund balance as of January 1, 1939, equals the net balance in the Fund at this time (see arrow in right margin). The section labeled "Benefit Payments" represents the amount paid out in benefits.

The line indicated by an arrow and labeled "Cumulative Collections" represents all collections (1937 through July 1940). This total of collections less the total amount paid out in benefits equals the net balance in the Fund at this time.

The data for 1939, included in the graph, are represented by calendar quarters, the first quarter being composed of the first three months of that year; the second comprising the next three months, etc. The data for 1940 are represented by months.

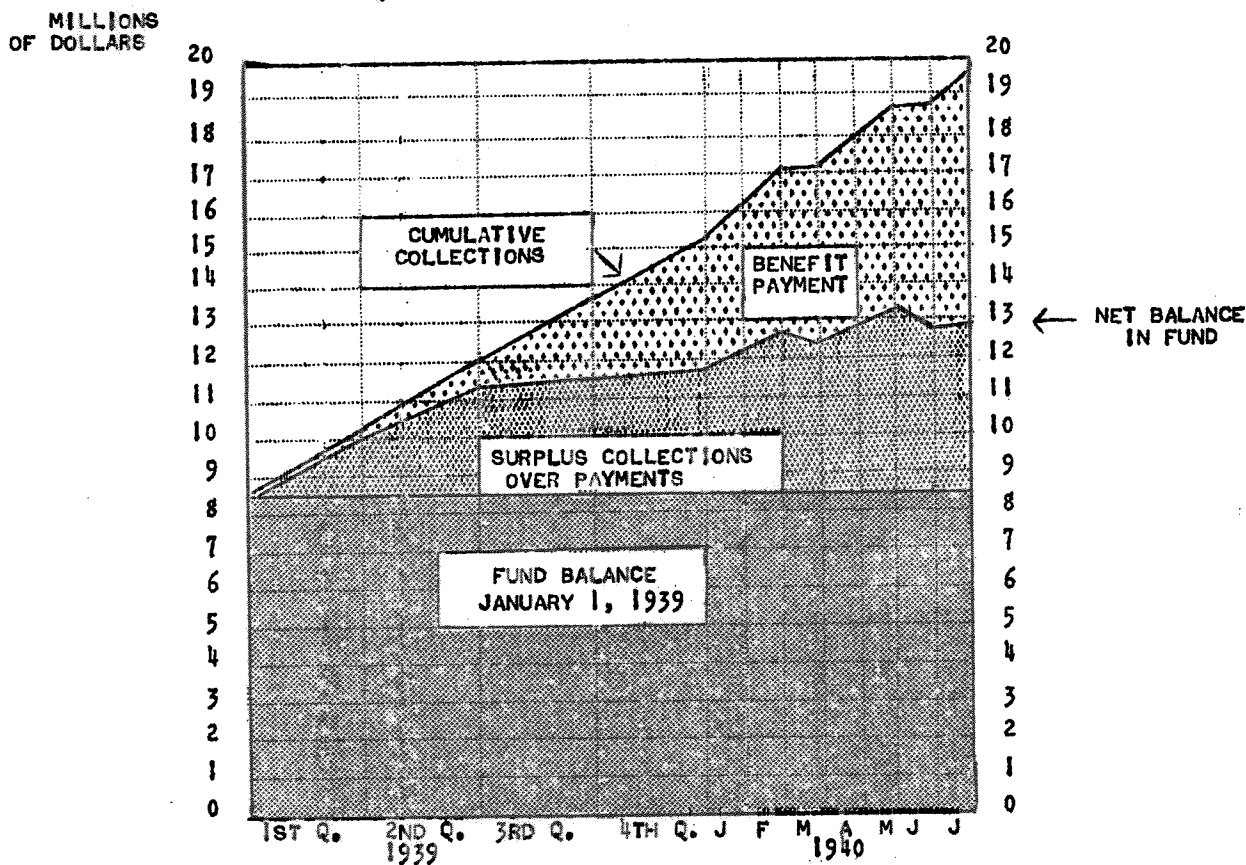
Future issues of this bulletin will contain copies of the table and graph, shown on the next page, with the addition of the current month or months.

CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND*
COLLECTIONS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

PERIOD	NET COLLECTIONS	BENEFITS PAID	BALANCE ALL FUNDS
1937 & 1938	\$8,471,732.58	—	\$ 8,471,732.58
1939:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,878,431.63	\$ 247,360.32	10,102,603.89
SECOND QUARTER	1,705,070.87	527,847.00	11,280,027.56
THIRD QUARTER	1,626,174.29	1,588,654.70	11,317,547.15
FOURTH QUARTER	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	11,728,759.88
1940:			
JANUARY	920,893.18	375,872.83	12,273,780.23
FEBRUARY	905,263.62	340,742.38	12,838,301.47
MARCH	44,470.34	581,665.73	12,501,106.08
APRIL	878,001.03	424,791.04	12,954,316.07
MAY	800,870.04	475,031.87	13,280,154.24
JUNE	64,060.22	504,968.67	12,839,305.79
JULY	733,610.77	727,773.27	12,845,143.29

* REVISED TO JULY 31, 1940

CHANGES IN STATUS OF THE FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND DURING 1939 - 1940
(BENEFITS FIRST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1939)



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH:

1. THE DARK RECTANGLE FORMING THE BASE FOR THE REST OF THE CHART REPRESENTS THE COLLECTIONS WHICH WENT INTO THE FUND DURING 1937 AND 1938. THERE WERE NO BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD.
 2. THE SHADED AREA (JUST ABOVE THE FUND BALANCE) REPRESENTS THE CUMULATIVE EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS OVER BENEFIT PAYMENTS.
 3. THE LIGHT PORTION (AT THE TOP) REPRESENTS THE AMOUNT PAID OUT IN BENEFITS.
- AT FIRST GLANCE IT MIGHT SEEM THAT THE BALANCE IN THE FUND AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 18 MILLION DOLLARS; CLOSER SCRUTINY WILL REVEAL THAT THIS IS ACTUALLY THE TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED. FROM THESE COLLECTIONS MUST BE DEDUCTED BENEFIT PAYMENTS, IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT THE NET BALANCE IN THE FUND.

ELECTIVE COVERAGE

Because so much publicity has been issued to the effect that the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law applies only to employers of eight or more, it will be surprising to the average layman to learn that approximately one tenth of the employers who are liable under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law employ less than eight employees. On June 30, there were in the files of this Agency the accounts of 6,607 liable employers. Of this number, 667 were liable only because they had voluntarily elected to cover their employees, thus protecting them under the program.

Section 9 C of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law states:

"(1) An employing unit, not otherwise subject to this Act, which files with the Commission its written election to become an employer subject hereto for not less than two calendar years, shall, with the written approval of such election by the Commission, become an employer subject hereto to the same extent as all other employers, as of the date stated in such approval, and shall cease to be subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to such two calendar years, only if at least thirty days prior to such 1st day of January, it has filed with the Commission a written notice to that effect.

"(2) Any employing unit for which services that do not constitute employment as defined in this Act are performed, may file with the Commission a written election that all such services performed by individuals in its employ in one or more distinct establishments or places of business shall be deemed to constitute employment for all the purposes of this Act for not less than two calendar years. Upon the written approval of such election by the Commission, such services shall be deemed to constitute employment subject to this Act from and after the date stated in such approval. Such services shall cease to be deemed employment subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to such two calendar years, only if at least thirty days prior to such 1st day of January such employing unit has filed with the Commission a written notice to that effect."

From this, it is seen that an employer, even though he does not have the requisite number of employees in covered employment to make him intrinsically liable, may voluntarily elect liability. And further, he may even elect to have employment covered that is ordinarily exempt by the Law.

Of the 667 employers who are at this time liable as a result of their voluntary election, the greater part of these are national concerns who have established units in Florida, but do not yet employ within the State eight or more workers. These employers, when filing their Federal returns, required under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, take credit for any contributions paid into the State fund.

On the other hand, there are employers with no out of State affiliations who have elected liability only because of a humanitarian desire to afford their workers the protection of the unemployment compensation program. True, this type of employer is in the minority, but the number is constantly increasing.

An employer, not intrinsically liable, who elects to cover his workers does so with the full knowledge that he elects liability for two complete calendar years. He cannot cover and report the earnings of his employees for one or two reporting periods and then cancel his liability. An employer who elects coverage becomes liable to the same extent as the employer who is intrinsically liable and he can terminate his liability only through the established procedure of filing an application for the termination of coverage which is not acceptable before the completion of at least two years of coverage.

During July 215 Reports to Determine Liability were received. Of these, 122 were found to be liable. 25 employers became liable by voluntary election, bringing the total of those electing liability to 692. The 122 who were found to be liable during the month brought the total of those who have been determined to be liable under the Law to 6,016. This brings the total of all employers now legally liable to 6,708.

The Field Service Section was requested to make investigations of 1,348 employing units during July; 1,219 of these were completed and the remainder (129) are now pending action. The total number of investigations now pending action is 1,299.

LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED AND DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYER STATUS - JULY 1940

A. LIABILITY REPORTS	
1. ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED (JULY 1937 - JULY 1940).....	29,516
2. LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MONTH.....	215
3. TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 1 AND 2).....	29,731
B. LIABLE EMPLOYERS	
4. ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER EMPLOYERS LIABLE BEGINNING OF MONTH.....	6,607
5. EMPLOYERS DECLARED LIABLE UNDER ACT DURING MONTH.....	122
6. EMPLOYERS ELECTING LIABILITY DURING MONTH.....	25
7. TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 4, 5 AND 6).....	6,754
8. EMPLOYERS REMOVED FROM LIABILITY ROLLS DURING MONTH.....	46
9. EMPLOYERS LIABLE AT END OF MONTH (ITEM 7 MINUS ITEM 8).....	6,708
A. LIABLE UNDER ACT.....	6,016
B. LIABLE BY VOLUNTARY ELECTION.....	692

FIELD SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS JULY 1940

	LIABILITY INVESTIGATIONS*	CLAIMS** INVESTIGATIONS	INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS***	TOTAL
BROUGHT FORWARD JULY 1, 1940	738	290	142	1,170
REQUESTED JULY 1940	545	541	262	1,348
COMPLETED JULY 1940	420	566	233	1,219
PENDING JULY 31, 1940	863	265	171	1,299

* LIABILITY INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO DETERMINE STATUS OF EMPLOYING UNITS NOT YET REPORTED OR TO RECHECK BORDER-LINE CASES.

** CLAIMS INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS SURROUNDING CLAIMANTS' SEPARATION FROM EMPLOYMENT IN INSTANCES WHERE CLAIMS ARE PROTECTED.

*** INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS - REQUESTS FOR QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF CLAIMANTS WHOSE EMPLOYERS HAVE NOT REPORTED WAGES.

A CLAIMANT IS DISQUALIFIED

The following is an actual case taken from the files of the Appeal Tribunal. In this case the claimant was determined eligible for benefits but was disqualified because his employer asserted that the claimant had voluntarily left his employment without good cause.

After due notice to the parties, hearing was held in Tallahassee, Florida, on June 5, 1940. The employer was represented by its traveling auditor. The claimant, having left the State since filing his claim, was not represented, although notice had been sent to him. Decision was delayed pending receipt of information which was requested from the claimant by the examiner. This information not having been received, the Examiner now proceeds to render his decision on the basis of the record and the testimony of the employer's representative.

CLAIMS DEPUTY'S DETERMINATION:

Claimant was determined eligible with a weekly benefit amount of \$15 and available credits of \$240, but was disqualified for the week in which his separation occurred and the six weeks immediately thereafter, and his available benefits reduced by the sum of three weeks' benefit amounts for voluntarily leaving his employment without good cause.

CONTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES:

Claimant contended that he had good cause for leaving his employment. The employer contended that claimant did not have good cause for quitting his job.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claim was filed on March 28, 1940; the determination shown above was dated April 10, 1940, from which the claimant appealed in due course.

From the testimony of the employer and the report of the deputy who investigated this claim, the Examiner finds that claimant was formerly employed by this employer as a salesman at Tallahassee, Florida; that it was his duty to sell merchandise of the employer on the installment plan and made regular periodic collections therefor; that shortly prior to his separation from work, this employer's auditor discovered that there were shortages regarding many of the accounts which were handled by claimant, but claimant made most of these shortages good, but the employer, following its customary policy, decided to dispense with claimant's services and then later reconsidered its decision and offered claimant another job at "X", Florida, which claimant agreed to accept; that the employer advanced claimant \$25 which he requested as funds necessary for him while getting established in the new location; that claimant proceeded to the new location, where he was conducted around the route which he was to have for several days, then abruptly left his new location, notifying the employer that he would not accept the new position inasmuch as it did not pay him enough to live on. The testimony of the employer indicates that the position which was offered claimant would have paid him a

reasonable salary had he exercised reasonable energy and intelligence in applying himself to said position.

The Examiner wrote to claimant prior to the hearing and enclosed notice thereof, together with several questions concerning the matters incident to claimant's separation from work with this employer. This notice and letter were sent under registered cover and the return receipt for same has been returned to this agency, signed for in claimant's name on May 30, 1940; but to date no reply or other information has been received from claimant.

REASONS FOR DECISION:

Section 6-A of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Statute reads as follows:

"Section 6. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits--

"A. For the week in which he has been discharged by his most recent employer either for misconduct connected with his work, or for the week in which he has left his most recent work voluntarily without good cause, if so found by the Commission, and for not more than the seven weeks which immediately follow such week, and/or a reduction by not more than three weeks from the duration of benefits, as determined by the Commission in each case according to the seriousness of the misconduct, or the circumstances in each case."

A consideration of the entire evidence in this case convinces the Examiner that claimant did voluntarily leave his employment without good cause; that he had been guilty of misconduct in connection with his work, which offense had been condoned by his employer in that he was given another opportunity in another location. Claimant's act in leaving his work with this employer after having accepted the offer of new work in another location, under the circumstances in this case, obviously falls within the provisions of the above quoted section of the Statute. It appears, therefore, that in consideration of all the facts which evidence appears to show in this case, the disqualification was appropriately imposed.

DECISION:

The decision of the deputy is hereby affirmed.

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

APPEAL TRIBUNAL

JOHN DOE QUILTS WORK AND IS DISQUALIFIED

John Doe had been employed as a delivery man with a dry cleaning plant where his wage and commissions had amounted to from \$10.00 to \$18.75 per week. However, due to the fact that the tourist season was over, it was necessary for his employer to reduce the number of days per week that his delivery men could work. He divided the available work between the delivery men so that each could work part-time and earn approximately \$10.00 per week.

John, instead of accepting this part-time employment, chose to quit his job entirely. His employer filed a "Notice of Separation and Disqualification" with the Florida Industrial Commission (Unemployment Compensation Division) showing that John had voluntarily quit his employment on May 15, 1940.

John went to an office of the Florida State Employment Service where he made application for a job and filed a claim for unemployment compensation. The Employment Service office, having no work immediately available to a man of John's qualifications, forwarded his claim for compensation to the Central Office in Tallahassee.

The Deputy in the Central Office found John's claim to be valid and determined him eligible for benefits with a weekly benefit amount of \$12.50 and available credits of \$180.50. However, due to the fact that his last employer had filed a Notice of Separation and Disqualification, an investigation was made to determine the reason for separation. This investigation revealed that John had apparently chosen to quit his job and draw benefits of \$12.50 per week rather than work part-time for \$10.00 and draw partial benefits of \$4.50 per week. In other words, he chose to do no work for \$12.50 per week rather than work part-time for \$14.50 per week.

On the basis of this information the Deputy decided that John had violated both the letter and the spirit of the Law, attempting to use it as a means of "getting something for nothing" rather than as an aid during a period of involuntary unemployment. John was, therefore, disqualified from receiving credit for waiting weeks or drawing any benefit checks during the calendar week ending May 18 and for the six weeks thereafter. This ruling will make it necessary for John to wait nine weeks before he can sign a pay order card, which will cause his first check to be mailed to him.

This case, while not actually a true one, is typical of some of those arising in the administration of the Unemployment Compensation Law. It is the purpose of the Law to make available, with as little delay as possible the payment of benefits to those who are entitled to such benefits. However, there are provisions which make it possible for the Commission to delay payments to individuals whose unemployment is a result of their own volition.